UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/918
27 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999, by which the Council authorized the provisional expansion of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) up to 210 military observers, along with the necessary equipment and administrative and medical support to perform the tasks set out in paragraph 38 of the seventh report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (S/1999/836), and decided that the additional military observers should be deployed as security conditions permit and should operate for the time being under security provided by the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), as indicated in paragraph 39 of the report.

The countries currently contributing military observers to UNOMSIL are listed in the annex to document S/1999/836. Following the usual consultations, I propose that Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Indonesia, Nepal, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay be added to the list of countries contributing military personnel to the Observer Mission.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-24782 (E) 270899

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1999/919
27 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 August 1999 (S/1999/918) concerning your proposal to add Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Indonesia, Nepal, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Martin ANDJABA
President of the Security Council

99-24788 (E) 270899

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Security Council

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S/1999/920
27 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, by which the Security Council authorized the deployment of up to 90 United Nations military liaison officers, together with the necessary civilian, political, humanitarian and administrative staff, to the capitals of the States signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the provisional headquarters of the Joint Military Commission, and, as security conditions permit, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, as appropriate, to other areas the Secretary-General may deem necessary, for a period of three months.

Following the usual consultations, I propose that Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia be included in the list of countries contributing military personnel to the preliminary deployment of United Nations liaison officers.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-24794 (E) 270899

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1999/921
27 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 August 1999 (S/1999/920) concerning your proposal to include Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Senegal, Romania, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia in the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the preliminary deployment of United Nations liaison officers to the capitals of the States signatories to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the provisional headquarters of the Joint Military Commission and, as security conditions permit, to the rear military headquarters of the main belligerents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and, as appropriate, to other areas the Secretary-General may deem necessary, for a period of three months, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Martin ANDJABA
President of the Security Council

99-24800 (E) 270899

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/1999/922
27 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 26 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am enclosing herewith the statement from the meeting of Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with the most responsible leaders of the country following the discovery of the massacre of 15 kidnapped Serbs in the United States zone of responsibility in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-24806 (E) 270899

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Annex

Statement dated 26 August 1999

At a meeting of President Milosevic with the most responsible leaders of the country, it was concluded that full responsibility for the massacre of 15 kidnapped Serbs in the United States zone of responsibility in Kosovo and Metohija lies with the United States Administration. The fact that this atrocity was discovered the day after the mass murder of Serbs in Staro Gradsko, and that the United States contingent with KFOR has for more than a month hidden this outrage from international public opinion, is most eloquent proof of protection of the criminals, which is by any international law qualified as accessory to murder.

Killing of civilians in Serbia was the NATO strategy during two and a half months of air strikes. This crime is being perpetuated under United Nations auspices.

The incumbent United States Administration can no longer explain even to its own, let alone to the world public, stories about its good intentions, especially fairy tales about a democracy built on its alliance with murderers, drug and arms dealers and KLA terrorists. Their mercenaries in Serbia cannot explain it, either.

All past actions of the United States Government in Kosovo and Metohija, and in particular the setting up and organization of the terrorist KLA, organization of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and arms indicate that this effort is a deliberate and planned criminalization of not only the entire region but also of Europe. The United States Administration is developing an industry of death in Kosovo and Metohija, which should be made known both to the American and the world public. Both publics should know that the largest drug trade intended for Western Europe, the United States and Canada is being run via Kosovo and Metohija. Only assassins and plunderers like those from the KLA and their freak organization could have taken on this role.

The leadership of Yugoslavia believes that after all that has happened, no one in the West will be able to make excuses in future that they did not know what was going on. Yugoslavia demands that the United Nations Security Council decide to place the activities in Kosovo and Metohija, which are under United Nations auspices, truly under its auspices and control and bear responsibility, consistent with its role under the Charter of the United Nations. If not, the Security Council will impress upon the world public that the United States Government has abused the United Nations name to protect KLA terrorists, to cover up mass human rights violations and make possible the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and Metohija, thus creating a state which is both illegal and untenable.

If the drug mafia and the clique of politicians corrupted by it gain the upper hand over the United Nations and the free and democratic States, the world will have no future.

The Federal Republic or Yugoslavia will fight persistently and permanently against violence and diktats, in favour of freedom, peace and equality of nations and people.

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S/1999/923
27 August 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose the statement of the Government of the Republic of Croatia (see annex) in regard to the letter dated 25 August 1999 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/912).

I would kindly request your assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan SIMONOVIĆ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-24812 (E) 270899

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Annex

Public statement dated 26 August 1999

The Government of the Republic of Croatia at its session on Thursday, 26 August 1999, having taken into account the report and opinions of the Council for Relations with the International Court of Justice and the International War Crimes Tribunal on the report filed by the President of the Tribunal, Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, against Croatia to the United Nations Security Council, has following a thorough discussion come to the following conclusions:

1. The Tribunal's claim concerning Croatia's alleged non-cooperation is not founded on facts. For example, Croatia had from the very beginning of Serb aggression advocated the need to establish such a Tribunal, and cooperated with the Tribunal prior to and especially following the adoption of the Constitutional Law on Cooperation with the Tribunal, both in terms of the extradition of all Croats indicted to date, including the recent extradition of Vinko Martinović, and the surrender of documents, data, reports, hearings, findings by various commissions, etc. Cooperation with the Tribunal has been maintained in coordination between the Office for Cooperation with the Tribunal and the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Defence and Foreign Affairs and other Croatian authorities.

2. As for Mladen Naletelić, who is standing trial before a Croatian court on charges of grave criminal acts, proceedings are under way at the Zagreb County Court to ascertain whether conditions exist for his extradition. The Croatian Minister of Justice in his letter of 18 August 1999, addressed to the Chief Prosecutor's Office of the Tribunal, with a copy thereof forwarded to the President of the Tribunal, confirmed Croatia's commitment and readiness to extradite Mr. Naletelić, provided that the said court proceedings find that conditions for his extradition do exist pursuant to the Constitutional Law on Cooperation with the Tribunal. Therefore, it is a matter of having the current legal procedures in this matter concluded, which have now been delayed because of serious health problems experienced by the accused, which has been confirmed by medical experts of the Court.

3. In regard to the claim concerning alleged non-cooperation in the inquiry into operations "Flash" and "Storm", it is the Croatian Government's firm position that the justification of these military and police operations, which were entirely legitimate and carried out in compliance with international law, cannot be brought into question. Consequently, the Croatian Government believes that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction over them. Moreover, these operations were crucial for the liberation of parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina under Serb occupation and were thus instrumental in bringing about the Dayton accords. Determining whether the Tribunal is legally competent to address events that occurred during or following the said operations is solely the responsibility of the Trial Chamber of the Tribunal, not the Prosecutor or the President of the Tribunal.

4. By the end of the month of August 1999, Croatia will publish and make available a White Book on its cooperation with the Tribunal, which will in turn

show that the claim concerning Croatia's non-cooperation is unfounded. Evidence will also be presented on criminal proceedings which have been conducted or are being conducted against the perpetrators of criminal acts shortly after the military and police operations "Flash" and "Storm". Croatia also intends to bring charges against those chiefly responsible for crimes committed by the Yugoslav National Army and other paramilitary forces during the aggression against Croatia from 1991 to 1995, particularly crimes committed in the towns of Vukovar, Dubrovnik, Škabrnja, Lovinac, Saborsko, Voćin, Hrvatska Kostajnica and other places where extensive crimes were committed.

5. In its contacts with all relevant international organizations and foreign Governments, the Croatian Government plans to present its views and explain its position, which will be corroborated by facts, and will appeal for understanding and support. We are firmly convinced that reactions must be guided by legal considerations only.

The Croatian Government cannot quite rule out doubts that political pressure is being exerted against it in connection with the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

The Croatian Government believes that the international community, as well as the United Nations Security Council, will express full understanding for the actual state of affairs and that the arguments put forward by the Croatian Government will prove that it has hitherto cooperated and will continue to cooperate with the Tribunal in the future.